THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 558.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th November, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground on Water Street, containining 60 feet in front, and 123 feet 5 inches in depth, on which is a brick house, with other improvements.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

Wm. WILSON,
ROGER COLLART.

Oct. 20.

Books. Prints, Maps, and Music for Sale.

At the Vendue Store on Saturday the 5th instant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered for sale, a number of

Choice & valuable Books,

In the various branches of Literature, in English, French, Latin, and Italian, lately imported from Europe.

As many of these Books are scarce and curious, they will merit the attention of the Connoisseur, and Man of Letters.

Also, an elegant fine ton'd 6 key'd German Flute, with flat and sharp joints, some of the newest Songs set to music, Gordon's selection of original Scotch songs in three parts, Jeffry's American Atlas coloured, Howell's 4 sheet map of Pennsylvania, some curious Italian and other Prints in gilt frames and coloured, &c. A catalogue of the whole may be seen at the Library the three days preceding the sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

November 1.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2 story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

October 13, JOHN JANNEY.

Robert Hamilton,

HAVING admitted his Brother JAMES HAMILTON into Partnership on the first of this month, acquaints his friends and the Public, that the Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

N. B. A few eligible building Lots for sale, adjoining the dwelling house of

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Antigua Rum & Muscovado Sugars,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, warranted 5 years old, and of a very superior quality,

Rice in hogsheads and tierces,

Fifty barrels prime New-York Pork,

James River Coal,

FOR SALE BY

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

Sept. 17. eptf.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE,

IT is pretty generally understood, that all charges brought forward against a man by a writer under a fictitious signature are unworthy of notice; but in your paper of the 27th instant a piece appears, signed "*Firmness*," so replete with dark insinuation and glaring falsehood, that to pass it by unnoticed would be to license such attacks. The writer in what he terms "*Extracts from the Biography of Col. Charles Simms, and Col. Leven Powell*," begins with my appointment of Lieut. Colonel to Col. Grayson's regiment, and goes on to say that "when the obstinate battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought, I was at home attending to the recruiting service, a necessary, but not a very perilous employment."—It is true I was not present at these battles and it is also true, as he says, that I was recruiting the regiment to which I belonged, about one half of which was raised and marched by Col. Grayson to head-quarters in the spring of 1777, with the residue of it. I joined the army a few days after the battle of Germantown.—When it is considered that this was one of the sixteen additional regiments ordered by Congress to be raised, and when it is known that this regiment marched more men into the field than the other 15 I think I may be allowed to say that my exertions in the service entitled me rather to praise than censure.

This writer goes on and says, that the recruits were marched forward about the last of this campaign, and that I resigned before another was opened; here is a falsehood that may readily be detected. My resignation took place at the same time (either in November or December, 1778) that Col. Grayson left the Regiment, and for the same cause, to wit, that not more than sixty men remained of the regiment fit for duty, so reduced was it by the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and by sickness, and it could not be recruited because it was not on any state establishment. It is necessary here to observe, that from the last of December, 1777, until late in the summer of 1778, I was absent from the regiment. During the winter I lay at a farmer's house suffering under a severe illness the effects of which I still feel, and in the summer was at the warmsprings; but joined the army as soon as the state of my health would permit. That I resigned or vacated my seat in the assembly at the May session in 1779 I deny. An invasion did I believe take place by the British, but was not deemed of sufficient consequence to interrupt the deliberations of the assembly, as far as I can now remember. I also took my seat at the fall session and remained with the assembly so long as scarcely to allow me time to get to Kentuckey. At my election I made it known, that if the land office was opened I should go there, so that my constituents were not deceived. Under the tender law, I had been compelled to receive at least four thousand pounds, which was the larger part of what I was then worth. To endeavour to realise that paper into the Kentuckey wilderness was surely no crime, after the office had been opened contrary to my opinion.

This libeller says, "Mr. Brent's publication supercedes the necessity of any further vindication of that truly estimable character, (Mr. Jefferson) and proves how imprudently, unwarrantably and destitute of foundation, these charges, (meaning the charges against Mr. Jefferson) have been brought forward." Is there any thing in the resolves of the Assembly that contradicts what I set forth in my former publication? The Assembly thank Mr. Jefferson for his upright conduct as Governor. I said that he acquitted himself with propriety in that office as far as I knew, and only blamed him for quitting his government at the time he did; nor is Mr. Brent's reason for his doing so yet satisfactory to me; for it seems very likely that these men who thanked him for his services as Governor, would not have elected him to serve the other year, which he had a right to have done by the Constitution. Be this as it may, my intention was, as I expressed it in my address, then, and still is, not to withhold my vote, if I have one as an elector, on this account, but to vote for or against him, as I find him for or in opposition to the system pursued by the President.

I now shall close with this observation, that in future no attention will be paid by me to any piece to which the author does not put his real name; nor, indeed then, unless it contains more than unsupported assertions.

LEVEN POWELL.

Oct. 31, 1796.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

To the Freeholders of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Mr. Brent has endeavored in his address to impress on our minds, that, at this important crisis, the liberty, happiness, and every valuable interest of the community are essentially involved in a judicious selection of a Chief Magistrate of the Union—That it is our sacred duty to investigate, by every means of information which our situation presents, the principles, politics, and general character of those, whose elevated pretensions solicit the chief magistracy of the Union. He warns us, that if from weakness, wickedness, prejudice, or apathy we suffer the chief magistracy of our country to get into hands unfriendly to the principles of republicanism, we shall merit and experience the maledictions of posterity, and the execration of every liberal mind attached to human rights.

He says, to Mr. John Adams, as President of the United States, he is pointedly opposed—That his Defence of the American Constitution, is to his mind evidently an eulogium on the English constitution: he speaks of the "peculiar delicacy and circumspection with which Mr. Adams has thought proper to disseminate his *poisonous doctrines*." From which I fairly infer, that Mr. Brent means to tell us, that if we vote for Mr. John Adams, "we shall merit and experience the maledictions of posterity and the execration of every liberal mind." This is not "assailing the character, nor detracting from the merit of one," who, Mr. Brent confesses, "has long served his country in important and critical occasions;" for Mr. Brent declares that "he is not disposed in this instance to act so invidious a part;" that it is "disagreeable and offensive."

Unwilling to merit the curses of posterity, I have "investigated by every means of information which my situation presents, the principles politics, and general character" of Mr. John Adams. I have carefully perused his Defence of the American Constitutions, but could not find the page containing those poisonous doctrines, those dangerous politics which prove, "that Mr. Adams is unfriendly to a republican government;" but I find him, in almost every page, defending the American constitutions, consisting of three orders—an executive, a senate, and an assembly, fairly, fully, and adequately representing the people—against the charges of Mr. Turgot; who prefers a pure, simple democracy, consisting in a single assembly possessing all power, executive, legislative, and judicial.

I find him exhorting his countrymen not to trust their dearest interests solely to the hands of the rich, of the well-born, and of the able; I find him representing them, in page 117, as a dangerous class of men, that never fails to be the destruction of the commonwealth, if not judiciously managed in the constitution: but, at the same time, acknowledging, that they "may be made the greatest blessing of society." That these are the sentiments of Mr. John Adams, a few extracts from his book will prove. Page 54, in his account of the republic of Geneva, he says, "Thus far the aristocratical gentlemen proceeded upon democratical principles, and all is done by the general assembly. At this instant commences the first overt act of aristocratical ambition. Warm in their seats, they were loath to leave them, or hold them any longer at the will of the people. With all the subtlety, and all the sagacity and address which is characteristic of this order of men in every age and nation, they prevailed on the people to relinquish for the future, the right of electing counsellors in the general assembly." In page 67, he says, "the aristocracy is always more sagacious than an assembly of the people collectively, or by representation; and always proves an overmatch in policy, sooner or later—they are always more cunning too than a first magistrate, and always make of him a Doge of Venice, a mere ceremony, unless he makes an alliance with the people to support him against them." In page 87, he says, "it may be laid down as a universal maxim, that every government that has not three independent branches in its legislature, will soon become an absolute monarchy; or, an arrogant nobility increasing every day, in a rage for splendor and magnificence, will annihilate the people." Page 113 and 114, speaking of the pride of the nobility, who look down on commerce and manufactures as degrading, and of those *hauteurs* of keeping the commons at a distance, and disdaining to converse with any but a few of a certain race—"In America, he says, it would justly excite universal indignation; the vainest of all must be of the people, or be nothing." In page 129, representing the danger of trusting all power to one assembly, which he asserts on the first day of its existence will be an aristocracy, he says "the love of gold grows faster than the heap of acquisition; the love of praise encreases by every gratification, until it stings like an adder, and bites like a serpent; till the man is miserable every moment when he does not snuff the incense; ambition strengthens at every advance, and at last takes possession of the whole soul so absolutely, that the man sees nothing in the world of importance to others or himself, but in his object. The subtlety of these three passions, which have been selected from all the others, because they are

ariſtocratical-paſſions, in ſubduing all others, and even the underſtanding itſelf, if not the conſcience too, until they become abſolute and imperious maſters of the whole mind, is a curious ſpeculation."

Theſe quotations prove at leaſt that Mr. John Adams is not a partial friend to the rich, well-born and able of any country; how far any individual of this country may feel himſelf wounded by them, ought to be a ſecret to himſelf; he ought patiently to bear the ſmart, and not proclaim to the world, that he has been wounded by poiſoned arrows.

Mr. Adams having pointed out the danger to be apprehended from this claſs of men; alſo points out the mode of making them uſeful members of ſociety; but leſt we ſhould fondly imagine, that there are no ſuch men among us, he firſt proves them to be the natural growth of every country, by which he has given much offence. Mr. Adams aſks, page 109, "Was there, or will there ever be, a nation whoſe individuals were all equal, in natural and acquired qualities, in virtues, talents, and riches? The anſwer of all mankind muſt be in the negative. It muſt then be acknowledged, that in every ſtate, in Maſſachuſetts for example, there are inequalities which God and nature have planted there, and which no human legiſlator ever can eradicate."

Theſe are the words of Mr. Adams, and not, "that in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, as well as in every other country there is, and muſt of neceſſity exiſt a natural ariſtocracy," as quoted by Mr. Brent; nor is there any ſuch expreſſion in page 116, where Mr. Adams enumerates ſome of the ſources of theſe inequalities—he then quotes from the writings of Monteſquieu, Swift, Rochefaucoult, De Lolme, and from thoſe benevolent chriſtian philoſophers, Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtley, who all agree, that there is in every ſociety a natural ariſtocracy.

Mr. Adams then aſks, page 139, "if there is then, in ſociety, ſuch a natural ariſtocracy as theſe great writers pretend, and as all hiſtory and experience demonſtrate, formed partly by genius, partly by birth, and partly by riches, how ſhall the legiſlator avail himſelf of their influence for the equal benefit of the public? And how on the other hand, ſhall he prevent them from diſturbing the public happineſs?" He anſwers, "by arranging them all, or at leaſt the moſt conſpicuous of them together in one aſſembly, by the name of Senate; by ſeparating them from all pretenſions to the executive power; and by controuling, in the legiſlature, their ambition and avarice, by an aſſembly of Repreſentatives on one ſide, and by the executive authority on the other. Thus you will have the benefit of their wiſdom, without fear of their paſſions."

Theſe are the poiſonous doctrines which have given ſo much offence to a certain claſs of our citizens:—But Heaven be praiſed! the delegates of the people met in convention in 1787, did not deem them poiſonous—but approving of them, followed his advice, and agreed in the firſt article of our conſtitution, that "all legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives;" and in the 2d article that the executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident of the United States." Thus it is evident, that the excellent conſtitution under which we have ſo eminently proſpered, and which Mr. Brent calls the "happieſt and beſt of governments," was formed on the plan recommended by Mr. John Adams.

But Mr. Brent, conſcious that the writings of Mr. Adams, if carefully peruſed, will prove him to be a firm ſtaunch republican, ſhifts his ground and accuſes him from hearſay.—"Some characters of firſt reſpectability have aſſured Mr. Brent, that Mr. Adams does not heſitate in converſation to expreſs his decided attachment to a monarchical form of government." Shall one of the firſt and oldeſt patriots in America, after 20 years faithful ſervice, have his well earned laurels blaſted by the hearſay of Mr. Brent? Will Mr. Brent be willing to reſt his reputation upon hearſay? If ſo, I have heard gentleman of reſpectability ſay, that Mr. Brent was decidedly oppoſed to the adoption of the Federal conſtitution; although he now calls it the "happieſt and beſt of governments."

Is Mr. Adams a friend to monarchy? becauſe he ſpeaks favorably of the Engliſh conſtitution. What does he ſay of it? Page 70 "I only contend that the Engliſh conſtitution is, in theory, the moſt ſtupendous fabrick of human invention, both for the adjuſtment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations, and that the Americans ought to be applauded inſtead of cenſured for imitating it *as far as they have*." Does he recommend to us a monarch, or an hereditary nobility, or any nobility? No! For Page 114 he ſays "we cannot preſume that a man is good or bad, merely becauſe his father was one or the other; and ſhould always inform ourſelves firſt whether the virtues and talents are inherited, before we yield our confidence." "*Wiſe men beget fools, and honeſt men knaves.*"

Will any man believe that Mr. Adams, who, on comparing our conſtitutions with the Engliſh, exultingly boaſts page 96, "that *our* Senators and governors are annually choſen," that "*we* have no hereditary titles, honors, offices, or diſtinctions," is a friend to monarchy? as Mr. Brent would perſuade us. No, If Mr. Adams ever expreſſed his approbation of a monarchical form of government, page 14 will explain his meaning—there, ſpeaking of the republic of St. Marino, he ſays, "Yet enough appears, to ſhew inconteſtibly, that St. Marino is by no means a perfect democracy. It is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy, as really as Sparta or Rome were, and as Maſſachuſetts, New-York, and Maryland now are, in which the powers of the governor, ſenate and aſſembly, are more exactly aſcertained and nicely balanced." Here it is evident, that Mr. Adams conſiders the form of the conſtitutions of Maſſachuſetts, New-York and Maryland, in each of which there is a governor, ſenate, and aſſembly, to be monarchical; that is, a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy. My fellow-citizens, Mr. Adams aſſures us, page 87, that "a free republic is the beſt of governments, and the greateſt bleſſing mortals can aſpire to:"—From the whole tenor of his writings, I firmly believe, he expreſſes the genuine ſentiments of his ſoul, and I ſhall moſt certainly vote for him.

AN ALEXANDRIAN.

Nov. 2, 1796.

For Sale or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

HENRY,

Robert Stonton, Maſter.

Juſt from her firſt voyage,—burthen 230 tons, ſails faſt, and well found in every reſpect. For terms apply to the maſter on board, lying at Ramſay's wharf, or to

Wm. HODGSON.

November 9.

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will diſpoſe of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 8. epif.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, requeſting that a law may paſs authorizing the Lutheran Dutch Church in Loudoun, to raiſe a ſum of money, by way of Lottery, for the purpoſe of building a Houſe of Worſhip for that Congregation.

Loudoun County,

October 22, 1796. 6w—law

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Freeholders of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IT could not reaſonably be expected, that the lengthy addreſs of Mr. Brent would remain wholly unnoticed by me.

From that addreſs the following facts may be collected:—

1ſt. That in the period of Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration, this ſtate experienced four invaſions from the enemy.

2d. That many of our diſtreſſes at that time were attributed to Mr. Jefferſon, then our Chief Magiſtrate.

3d. That Governor Jefferſon at that juncture retired from office into private life, and ſo general was the reſentment againſt him at that time, that, if he had ſolicited the office of Governor in oppoſition to Mr. Nelſon, he could not have been appointed.

4th. That Mr. Jefferſon ſerved till the period expired for which he had been elected, and till his ſervices would no longer have been accepted had they been tendered.

5th. That on the 12th of June, 1781, immediately on the appointment of General Nelſon as ſucceſſor in office to Mr. Jefferſon, the Aſſembly reſolved, "That at the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, an enquiry be made into the conduct of the executive of this ſtate for the laſt twelve months."

Theſe are the facts brought to your view by Mr. Brent, to juſtify the official conduct of that Governor. Can he expect that his aſſertions, that the *public mind at that time was ſoured*, that *the public reſentment was miſdirected*, that it was under *the tyranny of paſſion*, will remove the effects that ſuch facts muſt neceſſarily have on the public mind?—No, my fellow-citizens, the general reſentment againſt Mr. Jefferſon he ſpeaks of was felt by the people at large, and by the Aſſembly, at the time the country was ſuffering for the want of energy and activity in his adminiſtration; when a party of light-horſe marched from Richmond to Charlotteſville without oppoſition. Mr. Brent ſuppoſes, that the vote of thanks of the Aſſembly at their ſucceeding ſeſſion juſtifies his remarks. I confeſs I think otherwiſe.—It is worthy of remark, that the thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Mr. Jefferſon for his ability, rectitude, and integrity as Chief Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth; and not for his *firmneſs and activity in oppoſing the invaders of his country*. Beſides, before the meeting of the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, Cornwallis had been captured, which produced a *Jubilee* in America. Mr. Jefferſon's friends were no doubt powerful and active in the Aſſembly; and, in a time of *public rejoicing*, it was not difficult to prevail on them to paſs a vote of thanks:—elated by that happy event, they were willing to bury in oblivion the miſconduct of their public ſervants.—That Mr. Jefferſon's friends had acquired an extraordinary influence in the Aſſembly, previous to the paſſing of the vote of thanks to him, appears from the reſolutions contained in Mr. Brent's addreſs. From them it appears, that on the 26th of November, 1781, they paſſed a reſolution that they would on "the 12th of December following, proceed agreeably to a reſolution of the 12th of June laſt, to enquire into the conduct of the executive of this ſtate, for the laſt twelve months:" And they appointed a committee to ſtate any charges, and receive ſuch information as might be offered reſpecting the adminiſtration of the executive—*not to call for evidences and papers to ſupport charges againſt the Executive*.—And on the 30th of November, four days afterwards, the Aſſembly appointed Mr. Jefferſon a delegate to repreſent this Commonwealth in Congreſs, before any enquiry could have been made, and thereby ſtifled all inveſtigation and diſcuſſion. After this evidence of the influence of his friends in that Aſſembly, was it to be preſumed, that any perſon would venture to exhibit charges and information againſt him, *to them?* It was not to be expected, and none were exhibited.—On the 12th of December the committee reported, that they "did according to order convene for that purpoſe" (but when, or where, or whether notice of their meeting had been given does not appear) "and no information being offered on the ſubject matter of the ſaid enquiry, except that ſome rumours prevailed, which appeared to them, to be the cauſe of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the ſaid enquiry." They came to the reſolution which is publiſhed in Mr. Brent's addreſs.

Now, my Fellow-Citizens, pauſe, and reflect, whether the public reſentment would have been ſo generally excited againſt Mr. Jefferſon, as Mr. Brent ſtates it was, *upon mere rumour*. Whether that Aſſembly would, on *rumour alone*, paſs a reſolution that an enquiry ſhould be made into the conduct of the executive. Whether Mr. Jefferſon had ſerved out the time for which he was elected, and being eligible for another year, declined ſtanding as a candidate again; or whether he reſigned his office at that perilous moment, before the expiration of his official year, I do not think material.

Mr. Brent aſſerts, that at the period of Mr. Jefferſon's retirement from the office of Secretary of State, "We were at peace with all the world, and thoſe who ſeemed to view our political hemiſphere with a ſteady and penetrating eye could diſcover no clouds which threatened a tempeſt." I know not who Mr. Brent alludes to; but be they who they may, they were ſhort-ſighted indeed.—Mr. Jefferſon retired from the office of Secretary of State in January or February 1794. Before that time, threatening clouds had gathered in the Eaſt and in the Weſt;—the Britiſh had commenced their depredations on our commerce, war or negotiation was the only alternative, and war or peace depended on the ſucceſs of Mr. Jay's miſſion. The inſurrection, which broke out in the July following, in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, had manifeſted threatening ſymptoms. It may be truly ſaid, that the peace of America never appeared to be in greater peril than at that period.—The Preſident in his addreſs informs us, that previous to his laſt election, in December 1782, he had prepared an addreſs to his fellow-citizens, declaring his intention of retiring, but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, impelled him to abandon the idea. Never were our affairs with foreign nations more perplexed and critical than, they were at the time of Mr. Jefferſon's retirement from the office of Secretary of State: and I therefore ſtill think, that his reſigning, or declining to act as Governor of Virginia, when the ſtate was actually invaded, and his retirement from the office of Secretary of State at the time he did, are ſtrong objections againſt his election to the office of Preſident of the United States. But theſe are not my only objections to his election.

You muſt have obſerved, that *ſome* of thoſe who were oppoſed to the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution, and all thoſe who have been oppoſed to the adminiſtration of General Waſhington, are the warmeſt friends to Mr. Jefferſon's election. They, no doubt, expect and believe that Mr. Jefferſon *will be governed by different principles, and will purſue different meaſures in his adminiſtration*, if he is

elected. Mr. John Taylor, who offers himself as a candidate for the office of Elector in the district of Caroline, Hanover, and Louisa, in a letter published in the Richmond and Alexandria papers, candidly declares "that the current of his political opinion is unfriendly to the chief measures of the Federal Government"—that those measures "have violated the most valuable principles of the constitution; that they threaten to result in a revolution;" and that his "wish is to see the government placed in the hands of administrators who will bring it back to (what he calls) the republican ground, from which, he says, it has widely wandered." Mr. Taylor is known to be an avowed friend to Mr. Jefferson's election; and he and all others who like him have been opposed to the chief measures of President Washington, must expect and believe, that Mr. Jefferson, if elected, will be governed by different principles, and will pursue different measures. I hope my Fellow-Citizens will seriously reflect on the awful consequences of such a change of principles and measures in the administration; and that they *will hold fast that which they have experienced to be good.* The principles that have governed, and the measures that have been pursued by our present President have preserved the United States in peace and tranquility, and have promoted their prosperity to a degree unexampled. Contrary principles and contrary measures *in the administration* must necessarily produce contrary effects. The question you have to decide is most important, and most plain—it is this; do you wish that the principles and policy which have governed our present President, should continue to influence the measures of his successor? If you do, support the election of Mr. Adams; if you do not, then support the election of Mr. Jefferson.

The friends of General Washington's administration, in all the states, are in favour of Mr. Adams: those who are unfriendly are in favour of Mr. Jefferson—and it is disingenuous in any of them, to pretend that they would vote for General Washington, if he would consent to continue longer in service, in preference to Mr. Jefferson.

The limits of a hand bill will not admit of many remarks on the partial quotations Mr. Brent has made from Mr. Adams's book, and the forced constructions he has put thereon.—He admits, that "it is at all times difficult to illustrate the general scope and object of a voluminous writer, by short quotations from his works; since it must happen that particular passages, when separated from the general mass, present an aspect different from that which they assume when combined with the work at large, and the passages which precede and follow it." And yet, by this difficult and uncertain mode, he wishes you to condemn a long-tried American patriot, as a friend to monarchy and hereditary nobility. If Mr. Brent had combined the passages he has quoted, with the work at large, he might have discovered that it was not Mr. Adams's opinion "that a government consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, was the standard of political perfection." He would have found him, in other parts of his book, declaring that Americans had cause to exult, when they compared their constitutions with that of England, because "not only their representatives, but their senators and governors are annually chosen," and because "there are no hereditary titles, honours, offices, or distinctions" existing among us—He would have found him also declaring that the Americans "have not made their first magistrates hereditary, nor their senators; here they *differ from the English Constitution, and with great propriety.*"

Candour might have compelled him to have declared, that Mr. Adams's opinion collected from his Book, is, that such a government, as that which we are blessed with, is the standard of political perfection. A government which Mr. Brent tells you is the happiest and best of governments; under which we are in the full enjoyment of every civil and religious liberty; and yet you all know that Mr. Brent was violently opposed to the adoption of that happiest and best government.

To avoid prolixity, a full answer to this misdirected charge against John Adams, that he is a friend to monarchy, may be seen by Mr. Brent and others in the eloquent speech made by Boissy D'Anglais in discussing the present constitution of France, in the enlightened convention of that nation. His words are: "That the committee "which had drawn up this constitu- "tion were much indebted to the ex- "cellent work published by the cele- "brated American patriot, John A- "dams, for many lights they had "acquired on the subject of republican "government." Mr. Brent, in his address informs you, that with respect to the choice of a Vice-President, he is unable to speak with precision, as he has not yet distinctly understood who the particular characters are, from whom the selection is intended to be made. An Elector must vote for two persons, without distinguishing which he votes for as President or Vice-President: the person having the greatest number of votes, if that number is a majority of the whole number of Electors, will be the President; the person having the next greatest number of votes, will be the Vice-President. And "in case of the removal of the "President from office, or of his death, "resignation, or inability to discharge "the powers and duties of the office, "the same shall devolve on the Vice- "President" for the whole term for which he was elected. I conceive it therefore to be as necessary for Mr. Brent to declare what other person he means to vote for as it was for him to declare that he will vote for Mr. Jefferson—how he is to collect the opinion of his constituents after his election, respecting a Vice-President, I am at a loss to conceive. I am still of opinion that Mr. Henry and Mr. Adams are the proper characters to be voted for; and it remains with you, my Fellow-Citizens, to determine whether Mr. Brent or myself is best entitled to your confidence at this important crisis.

CH: SIMMS.

November 1, 1796.

I WILL sell on a credit of one and two years, or exchange for property near the river, that valuable stand for business, situate on Fairfax Street, and the alley adjoining, occupied by Messrs. John Darby and Co.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

November 3.

Colts and Fillies

FOR SALE,

ON Tuesday the 15th day of November, if fair, (if not, the next fair day,) precisely at 12 o'clock, good notes negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, at 60 days, will be received. At the same time will be offered, a Stud Horse, and an handsome riding Horse for sale. The Horses will be sold in a lot of Mr. John Wise's, by the Church.

November 3.

For Sale,

THE tract of Land on which I now live, on the Pamunkey river, in the upper end of Hanover county, known by the name of the Retreat, about 20 miles from Richmond, and within two miles of 2 manufacturing Mills, containing about 1000 acres, well adapted to farming, and has a sufficient quantity of woodland and valuable meadow. The greatest part of the land is inclosed, and divided into separate fields, ready for immediate cultivation. The improvements are, a dwelling house, suitable for a small family, a valuable dairy, kitchen, barn and stables, with several other useful and convenient out houses, and a number of fruit trees of different kinds. A small part of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and the balance in two or three annual payments.

The land will be shewn, and further particulars made known on application to Micajah Crew, near the premises.

MARY BARCLAY.

Retreat, Han. County, October 27. 1w

Alexandria, November 3.

The following important Decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, is the subject of a lengthy Note from the French Minister, Mr. Adet, to the Secretary of State, dated at Philadelphia the 27th of October.

Extract from the register of resolves of the executive directory, of the 24th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The executive directory, considering that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through interested views, or through whatever motives) would *ipso facto* warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were stipulated,

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

All neutral or allied powers shall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches, or capture in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

The Minister of Foreign relations is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true Copy.
(Signed)
CARNOT, President.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam, to their correspondent in N. York.

Amsterdam, Sept 19, 1796.

"The news of the day is that the king of Prussia, has declared war against the emperor of Germany; that his troops are marching, and that likely the ports of Hamburg and Embden will be shut against British vessels to oblige that court to enter into terms of peace. How far the news is certain we cannot say, but we are certainly on the eve of great events; if peace does not take place soon, war is likely to rage with redoubled animosity."

The foregoing intelligence is highly probable, when we recollect that the King of Prussia has taken Neuremberg and other Imperial cities under his immediate protection, contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, and his construction of the Imperial constitution.

ADMIRAL RICHERY

Who sailed from Cadiz in August, and of whose destination so many vague conjectures were formed, arrived at Brest about the middle of last month, with his fleet and four Spanish ships, that had accompanied him from Cadiz.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Saturday the 5th of November next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Union Tavern, George-town, if not disposed of in the mean time by private contract,

THE DISTRICT OF PRINCE GEORGE'S AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES.

Drafts upon the favour of the next President will be received in payment, or M——s and N————'s notes at their passing value. The title to the property indisputable; the present proprietors having made a regular purchase of it, as will appear from the title papers recorded in the Electioneer- office, kept by D——d Cr——d, Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland.

N. B. The people are very docile, and will readily submit to any master—as a mild one would, however be preferred, ten per cent. deduction will be made to the purchaser if an ADAMITE.

☞ At the same time and place will be sold a flock of SHEEP, among which are a few fat wethers with *bob* tails, and an *OLD* RAM of the Italian breed.

DIED.—On Saturday last, at Portobacco, Maryland, during the Company's performing there, Mrs. ELEANOR M'GRATH, wife of CHRIS. C. M'GRATH, Comedian: her private life was truly unexceptionable, and in her scenic walk, whether Tragic or Comic, she was allowed to be pleasing, natural, and interesting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A FREEHOLDER" *on Saturday—At the same time we shall endeavour to comply with the wish of "A. B." We would remark, however, to this Correspondent, that we have several printed pieces in our possession which, from priority of date, are entitled to a preference, and which, with his, have given place to* original *communications.*

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at the Vendue Store, all the remaining property of Capt. Samuel Harrison, deceased, Consisting of

Plate, Clocks, Watches,

Beds, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Blankets, Rugs, Coverlids, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Kitchen furniture, Table Linen, Bed Linen, Mens Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

Also, Silk, Chintz, Calico, and Muslin Gowns, with a variety of other articles.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday next will be sold, for the benefit of those concerned,

One Bale of Woolens.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday the 11th inst. will be sold at the Vendue Store, at a credit of 60 days,

A quantity of Muslins,

Vest Patterns, Calicoes, Silks, Ribbands, Hats, Hardware, with a number of other articles.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Nov. 3.

HUGH SMITH,

HAS now opened at his store, next door above Mr. Allison's, King Street,

Elegant Nankeen Table

China, full and half sets Tea China, Cups and Saucers, Coffee, do. do. Breakfast do. do. Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar Dishes, Cream Ewers, and Jugs.

Has also for sale,

Queen's Ware in crates,

well assorted, and in good order, English and German Glass in small boxes, Blankets, Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, &c. Starch in barrels, and half barrels, Yellow Ocre in barrels, Pipes by the box.

N. B. Country Store keepers may be supplied on low terms with China or Queens Ware repacked with the greatest care.

November 3.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charles County, near Portobacco, in the month of July last, a likely negro woman by the name of CHLOE, formerly by the name of CLARE. She is about 18 years of age. She when she went away, a negro cotton jacket petticoat, and a felt hat one calico habit, and took with

Chloe is a very dark country cloth jacket look, and when spoken to sharply has appearance of confusion. It is likely will pass for a free negro. Whoever take up said negro, and secure her in goal, so that I get her again shall receive six dollars, or if brought home the above reward. WALTER CLEMENTS, of Walter.

November 3. 3w1w

TO BE SOLD,

At Frankfort, on Friday the 18th day of November next,

Two Tracts of Land in

Hampshire County, the one containing 300 acres, lies on George's run, about one and a half miles from Frankfort, and very near to Patterson's creek, which is navigable for boats to the north branch. This land is well timbered and watered, having a fine stream running through it, and a variety of springs. The quality of the high land is good, and has thirty acres of excellent land, which may be easily converted into meadow. There are only a few acres of this land cleared, and of course the improvements inconsiderable.

The other Tract containing 400 acres, lies on Sandy Ridge, near to Cape Capon. This is good farming land, and on it is a large growth of excellent Pine for plank and scantling. There is on this tract a good seat for a saw mill, with a fine stream of water. The land is not more than two miles from the waters of Capon, where saw logs, scantling, and other materials for building are with great facility transported to the Potowmac. There is no land cleared on this tract, and it affords good healthy situations for building on.

There will also be sold on Tuesday the 22d of November, at the house of Mr. Joseph Nevil of Hardy county, a tract of land adjoining to his farm, containing 415 acres. This tract is full of good timber and well watered, and the soil good for mountain land. Some meadow may be made on said tract. It enjoys several conveniences. The main road leading to Moorfield, running through the land.

The terms of sale will be made known by Charles Little, who acts as executor to Col. John Carlyle, and also under a power of attorney from the executors of John Carlyle, John Dalton, and Wm. Ramsay, Gentlemen, dec'd.

The subscriber will attend at Frankfort, on Wednesday and Thursday preceding the sale of the two Hampshire tracts to shew the land and plats if required. And on Monday preceding the sale of the Hardy tract, he will attend at the house of Mr. Joseph Nevil for the above purpose.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Fairfax County, Danby, Oct. 29. } 2w

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Ravensworth, on Tuesday the 25th of October, a dark coloured BAY HORSE, about 8 years old rough shod all round, his shoes with steel toes, no white spots or brand about him, as I recollect, sway back'd and has been accustomed to the waggon, but rides well, whoever will return the said horse to me in Alexandria, (or in my absence) to Capt. Jesse Taylor, shall receive the above reward.

AUG. J. SMITH.

N. B. As he was bred in the upper parts of Carolina, he is probably making that way.

November 1. tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a Lease of between 4 and 5 years of the House he now occupies, together with a large stable for 18 horses, &c.

To a person who has frequented the house it would be unnecessary to say that the character of the UNION TAVERN is well established—that in every point of view it stands on nearly equal grounds with the best in regard to nautical custom its situation is highly preferable to any in Alexandria.

Presuming a purchaser would intend pursuing the avocation he now follows, he can accommodate him with every article of Household and Kitchen Furniture, necessary to a well regulated house and extensive custom.

Possession may be had on the first of December. The terms of payment will be made easy. JOHN GADSBY.

Oct. 18. ep.

For Sale,
A PAIR OF
BAY HORSES,

Four years old next Spring—they are a suitable match for a riding carriage. Apply to the subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near Leesburg.

THADDEUS DULIN.

October 25.

FOR SALE,

THE Land whereon the subscriber now lives, containing from 700 to 750 acres. It is a high and healthy situation, lies on the road leading from Alexandria to Colchester, twelve miles from the former, four from the latter, and four from the Occoquan Mills, is within a mile of tide water—has a good Mill Seat—a large and valuable improved meadow, with a sufficient quantity of other good meadow lands—valuable orchards of apple and peach trees, not less than three hundred of each, all bearing, the greater part of the apple tree were planted about fifteen years past—has a variety of cherry trees, pear trees, &c. One hundred and twelve bushels of wheat has been sown on the land in proper season. On this land are convenient dwelling houses and out houses, also, a framed barn 40 feet by 20, a grainery 20 foot square, ceiled and plank floor, hay-house, and stablage for 15 horses, a well of excellent water, securely walled in, an extensive garden and yard pailed in, (the garden highly manured.) The whole land is well fenced in and divided into five convenient fields, and several grass lots. An unexpected reverse of fortune renders the sale of this property indispensible.—Possession to be given at Christmas.

Also, on Wednesday the 16th of November, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be sold at public sale, on six months credit, all the subscriber's Property, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, a valuable stud horse that is quiet and gentle, and is a most excellent draft horse, three or four yoke of oxen, an ox waggon, two horse carts, a parcel of well made tight casks, all new, farming and plantation utensils—The purchasers to give bond with approved security—the bonds to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. All sums under five pounds to be paid down. 6 per cent will be allowed for prompt payments.

JOHN FOWLER.

Just come to hand,
AND NOW OPENING,

FIVE FOURTHS Irish sheeting, Russia do. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, 4 4 Irish Linens, bumhums, and fine Coffea muslins, India bandannas, do. flagg, Pullicat handkerchiefs, Bengal stripes, cloak lattins and modes, lutestrings, taffaties, and Persians, plaid mantua for gentleman's war, French cambricks, cotton do. long lawns, fashionable silk shawls, fancy work'd muslin do. Ladies' long and short silk gloves, do. best French kid do. gentlemen's spun silk do. large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons, lace, and edging, painted, japan'd and tambour'd muslins, &c. &c, cravats, work'd and colour'd borders, Gentlemen and Ladies silk purses, Ladies straw and paist-board hats and bonnets, fully dressed, do. undressed, vellum modes and gauze handkerchiefs *for trimming* Ladies hats and bonnets, black, white and coloured feathers, Ladies necklaces and beeds. Gentlemen's white hats, green bottoms, childrens do. assorted colours. An elegant assortment of Ladies' tambour'd, kid, morocco and Spanish leather slippers and sandals, court and spring heels maids, girls and children do. all of which are London made, and of the newest fashion. Woman's leather shoes and slippers, girls and childrens do. do. stuff do. Gentlemen's Philadelphia made shoes, men's plain and ribbed cotton hose, English and French white, plain and patent silk do. Ladies superfine cotton hose, maids, girls, and children's do. tambouring needles and cases, and tambouring silks. Coventry blue threads in grain, marking silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few chests of the best Hyson Skin, Souchong, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson TEAS. Fresh nutmegs and mace, Leiper's Snuff in bbls. containing 9 dozen each, in pound and half pound bottles. Rappee do. in kegs and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottles.

The whole of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN DARBY & Co

August 13.

P. J. DELARUE,
DYER,

INFORMS his customers, that he has removed his shop from Royal Street to Water Street, three or four doors south of the Vendue Store, where he dies and dresses clothes, ribbands, laces, gauzes, and thread of different colours. He returns his thanks for the custom he has already experienced, and hopes by his attention an increase of public favour.

N. B. Ladies' gowns must be ripped before they are sent.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, Sailings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7–8, 8–10, 9–11 and 10–12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14.

JOHN EMERY,
PLUMBER AND SHOT MANUFACTURER,

NOW wishes to inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that he hath rented a shop at the head of Fairfax Street; where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches—such as sheet lead, either cast or milled, from four pounds the square foot to fourteen; Wall Pipes, for conveying water from the roof of the house, with ornamented heads, which come cheap and are durable; water pipes of any bore for conveying of water to any distance; lead pumps put down any depth, which will come cheaper than wood considering its durability, and is sweeter and colder, and the subscriber will engage to keep it in repair for one dollars per year. Likewise sash leads for windows, and shot of all sizes from Bristol B. down to mustard leed. Ship Plumbing, viz. hawser hole leads and scuppers, pumps. &c.

Those gentlemen that wish to encourage this useful branch in this town may depend that the greatest punctuality will be paid to their orders. Every part of the business will be executed with dispatch, on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms and in the neatest manner, by their humble servant, JOHN EMERY.

August 11.

WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY.
NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us the underwritten to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.—viz.

PRIZES.		DOLLS.		DOLLS.
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
1	—	10,000	—	10,000
7 last drawn tickets each	}	5,000	are	35,000
6	of	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	400	—	4,000
20	—	100	—	2,000
55	—	50	—	2,750
5,750	—	12	—	69,000
To be raised for the canal				26,250
5,850 PRIZES,				175,000
11,640 BLANKS, not 2 to a prize.				

7,500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, 175,000

☞ The COMMISSIONERS have taken the Securities required by the aforetaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence without delay, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)
NOTLEY YOUNG.
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
GEORGE WALKER.
Wm. M. DUNCANON.
THOMAS LAW.
JAMES BARRY.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of Mr. Guy Atkinson, Fairfax street, Alexandria.

City of Washington, April 23.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the south side of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will sell wholesale and retail) a complete assortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general assortment of all kinds of House and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silversmiths', Tinners', Blacksmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Also, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles suitable for country and retail stores.

He has also on hand,

OldS herry Wine of a very superior quality,

which he will dispose of by the quantity or quarter cask.

Queen's and Glass Ware.

ADAM S. SWOOPE,

THREE Doors above Col. Hooe's, in Prince Street, has just received per the snow Virginia, Capt. M. Butts, and the snow Catharine, Capt. Cazneau, from Liverpool,

A general assortment of

Queen's and Glass Ware,

Single and double flint, plain, cut ground, and handsomely cyphered with different letters, which will be sold low for cash.

Queen's ware by the crate.

October 27. eoptf

To be Rented,

For one or more years on Adams's wharf, Princess and Union Streets, and other parts of Alexandria,

A few convenient one and

two story houses, consisting of two rooms on a floor, a good garret, kitchen, and back yards to each house, &c. Also, a good oven and bakehouse on the above wharf, fit for baking of bread or biscuit. For terms apply to

ROBERT BROCKET.

N. B. I want to employ two or three good Bricklayers for the remaining part of the fall and winter—young men will be preferred and good encouragement given. Apply as above.

October 20. 1w6w

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to William Hartshorne, Treasurer, on or before the first day of November next, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

☞ In consequence of a failure in payment by the holders of one share in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company, the said share will be exposed to sale by public auction, at the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday of November next.

Those who may have business with the Directors will please to take notice, that their meetings will be held alternately on the first Monday in each month, at George-Town and Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JAMES KEITH,
J. TEMPLEMAN.
JOHN MASON, } Direct'rs

George-Town, Sept. 13.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 6th instant, a negro fellow known in the neighbourhood by the name of JOHN WILKES, has but one eye, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 28 or 30 years of age; he has a fondness for the sea, and may probably offer to ship himself, masters of vessels are therefore hereby forewarned from taking him. He took with him 2 white tow osnaburg shirts, 1 pair of cotton, and two pair of osnaburg trousers, an old brown clothcoat and one ditto cassimere coat, and two or three waistcoats. The above reward will be given on his being committed to the workhouse in this town.

Sept. 17. J. B. NICKOLLS.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Hundred and fifty eight acre of Land, situate in Loudoun County within two miles of Middleburgh. This tract is at present divided into five tenements, on which are comfortable farm houses, and the land is well calculated for farming. The terms of sale may be known upon application to Major Powell, in Middleburg, or to the subscriber. JOHN D. ORR.

Sept. 8. tf

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.